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LETTER DATED 4 JUNE 1999 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 864 (1993) CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, I have the honour to transmit herewith the report on my recent visit to Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe regarding implementation of the sanctions imposed against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA). I would be grateful if the present letter, together with the report, is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert R. FOWLER
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

Annex

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

Report on the Chairman's visit to Central and Southern Africa, May 1999

1. In its resolution 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999, the Security Council welcomed and endorsed the planned visit to Central and Southern Africa by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola. This is the report of that visit, to Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe from 10 to 27 May 1999. A second visit by the Chairman, principally to Europe, is planned for the summer and will be the subject of a separate report to the Security Council.

2. The purpose of the May visit was to discuss ways to improve the implementation of Council-imposed measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) contained in Security Council resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998). These measures include prohibitions on the direct or indirect export of diamonds by UNITA, the sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to UNITA, the provision or movement of funds and financial resources to UNITA, UNITA's representation abroad and travel by its senior representatives and the sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related matériel and other forms of military assistance (appendix I contains extracts of the relevant provisions). Specific objectives of the visit were:

(a) To engage Governments, private companies and opinion leaders in discussion to identify measures to improve the effectiveness of the Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA;

(b) To remind Governments of their obligation, under the Charter of the United Nations, to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and to enact the necessary legislation or regulations to this end;

(c) To request Member States, companies and individuals to provide the Committee with information on violations of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA.

3. The visit did not constitute an investigation of specific allegations of sanctions violations as the Chairman possessed neither the mandate nor the necessary competence, nor did he have the time to permit him to undertake such a detailed analysis. Reports of violations will instead be considered in detail by the expert panels established by the Council in its resolution 1237 (1999), which will report to the Council through the Chairman before the end of 1999 or shortly thereafter.

Context

4. The Chairman's visit occurred in the context of what the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Angola, with whom the Chairman met, subsequently described publicly as an impending humanitarian catastrophe. The number of internally displaced persons in Angola has reached 1.6 million out of a population of some 11 million. Of these, more than 800,000 have been displaced since fighting resumed in December 1998. More than 1 million Angolans have lost there lives in a civil war of more than two decades' duration, the principal victims of which continue to be innocent civilians. This in a country of extraordinary potential wealth, including an anticipated level of petroleum production unequalled in Africa.

5. The Chairman's visit included meetings with three Heads of State (in Angola, Namibia and Zambia), the Foreign Ministers of all seven countries and other senior ministers and officials as well as the Executive Secretary and other representatives of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the head of the Subregional Bureau for Southern Africa of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) (a complete listing is included in appendix II). Widespread concern was expressed at the likelihood of continuing warfare in Angola and at the possibility that the juxtaposition of the conflicts in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in neighbouring countries could lead to a conflagration throughout the region. Several ministers with whom the Chairman met observed that the security of individuals and of States in the region could not be assured in the absence of a resolution of the conflict in Angola. In the words of one, "For us, Angola is life and death".

6. The Heads of Government, ministers and officials with whom the Chairman met also expressed a widespread willingness to consider practical measures to decrease the revenue available to UNITA, principally from diamond sales, and to increase its costs in acquiring petroleum, armaments and other supplies. None with whom the Chairman met believed that UNITA's international sales, purchases and travels could be blocked entirely but most agreed with the Chairman that Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA could be rendered far more effective than they had been in the past, with the result that UNITA's capacity to wage war would be diminished.

The enforcement and monitoring of sanctions

7. In the course of the Chairman's visit, at one point or another, a significant number of SADC members were alleged to be involved in the violation of sanctions. In the majority of cases, this was believed to be the consequence of private interests acting without the knowledge and, sometimes, despite the efforts of their Governments. Countries outside the region, including in particular several in Central and West Africa and Eastern Europe, were also widely rumoured to be implicated in the systematic violation of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA. The situation amounted to what one minister described as "a crisis of African solidarity".

8. In the course of his visit the Chairman was informed of the existence of a number of bilateral and regional mechanisms through which allegations of sanctions violations could be addressed. The Chairman stressed how important it

was that allegations of sanctions violations be addressed quickly and, preferably, at the level of officials, so that allegations of sanctions violations did not develop into significant political irritants in bilateral relations, as had happened between Angola and Zambia. The use of working-level bilateral consultative mechanisms as a vehicle through which such allegations can be addressed, is to be encouraged.

9. The Chairman was briefed by telephone by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Swaziland on a memorandum of understanding signed in Addis Ababa on 23 March, which was intended to diffuse tensions that had developed between the Governments of Angola and Zambia through a series of tripartite meetings held at the invitation of the Government of Swaziland in its capacity as Chairman of the SADC Inter-State Defence and Security Committee. This effort by SADC to develop a process for the exchange of information on alleged sanctions violations is vitally important and most welcome. The Chairman was also briefed on the information-sharing arrangement that exists within the SADC ad hoc committee on Angola sanctions with regard to customs and airspace violations and related issues. This, too, is both important and welcome.

10. Additional steps are required to determine whether and, if so, how Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA are being violated. The establishment of an impartial source of such information would constitute an important confidence-building measure among countries in the region.

Recommendation one: The Secretary-General should be asked to provide recommendations to the Security Council, within three months, on the feasibility of deploying, in the region and elsewhere, a small number of United Nations civilian sanctions monitors possessing expertise relating to customs inspection. By way of example, such inspectors might usefully be deployed in and around the following areas, with a mandate to report on alleged sanctions violations: Ouagadougou, in Burkina Faso; Abidjan, in Côte d'Ivoire; Tshikapa, Dilolo, Kolweizi and Lumbumbashi, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Nampula, in Mozambique; Rundu, in Namibia; Kigali, in Rwanda; Durban and airfields in the northern portion of South Africa; Dar es Salaam, in the United Republic of Tanzania; Lomé, in Togo; Kyiv, in Ukraine; Entebbe and Kampala, in Uganda; Mansa, Mongu, Ndola, Livingstone and Zambezi, in Zambia; as well as in Luanda and other Angolan ports.

Recommendation two: Member States, including in particular those possessing significant capacity for intelligence-gathering, should be encouraged to make information on the violation of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA available to the Committee and/or the SADC ad hoc committee on Angola sanctions and, furthermore, should be encouraged to make the collection of such information a priority.

Recommendation three: The Secretary-General should be invited to provide recommendations to the Security Council on how United Nations support for air surveillance and, possibly, interdiction of UNITA supply flights might be undertaken, and on possible assistance to SADC to enable its members to undertake such surveillance and interdiction on behalf of the United Nations.

Recommendation four: Opportunities for collaboration between the Committee and the SADC entities concerned with Angola sanctions should be developed and expanded.

Recommendation five: Interpol and its two subregional bureaux in Africa, in Abidjan and Harare, should formally be invited to collaborate with the Committee and its expert panels in the application of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA.

Diamonds

11. Diamond revenues constitute the essential component of UNITA's capacity to wage war, bringing in, it is alleged, approximately $200 million in revenue in 1998 and, by some estimates, as much as $3 billion to $4 billion since 1992. As such, UNITA's diamond-marketing efforts merit particular attention on the part of the Committee and the Council. Unconfirmed reports indicate that such revenues stand to increase following the discovery and exploitation by UNITA of new kimberlite deposits in the territory they continue to control.

12. In implementing measures aimed at reducing the revenue available to UNITA from diamond sales, the Committee and the Council must take care to avoid inflicting collateral damage on the legitimate diamond trade. Diamonds account for more than two thirds of the gross domestic product of two countries neighbouring Angola, Botswana and Namibia, and are an important and legitimate source of revenue elsewhere.

13. In Angola, the Chairman held meetings with the Minister and Vice-Minister of Geology and Mines and with members of the Administrative Council of the Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola (ENDIAMA), the parastatal enterprise charged with the marketing of legitimate Angolan diamonds. Government officials and the senior management of ENDIAMA made clear their commitment both to improving controls on the export of diamonds, including through the redesign of government-issued certificates of origin, and to collaborating with the Committee and its expert panels in this regard and with respect to other recommendations the Committee might make with a view to making it more difficult for UNITA to launder its diamond production through legitimate Angolan channels.

14. In the course of the visit the Committee Chairman met with the Chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, with the Managing Director and four additional members of the De Beers Board of Directors, with an Executive Director of the De Beers Central Selling Organization and with company representatives in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Africa. The company's senior management conveyed throughout a commitment on the part of De Beers to work with the Committee and its expert panels in devising practical means to better manage purchasing practices in Central and Southern Africa, to encourage better control mechanisms on the part of Governments in Europe, the Middle East and Asia, and to otherwise limit UNITA's access to the diamond market. The commitment of De Beers to adhere fully to both the letter and the spirit of the Council's sanctions against UNITA is welcome. De Beers management insisted that they wished to be part of the solution to the civil war in Angola rather than part of the problem. The Chairman welcomes such commitments and looks forward to receiving concrete suggestions and proposals

from De Beers and other international diamond companies that would result in resolution 1173 (1998) being implemented more effectively.

15. The Chairman also met with government officials responsible for the diamond industries in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, with the senior management of the major diamond companies in Botswana and Namibia, and with representatives of the diamond industry in Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia and the United States of America. In addition, the Chairman received information from individuals outside the industry, including both journalists and representatives of the non-governmental advocacy community. He looked forward to continuing to receive such valuable information and cooperation.

> Recommendation six: The licensed foreign diamond buyers in Angola (including CODIAM (De Beers/Stenmetz), Dian Limited, Lazare Kaplan International and RDR), the major diamond mining companies active there (including Almazy Rossii-Sakha (ALROSA)) and the industry councils in the major diamond-cutting centres (including the Diamond High Council in Antwerp, the Israeli Diamond Exchange in Tel Aviv and similar organizations in Mumbai and New York) should each be asked to nominate a senior representative to carry out liaison with the Committee and its expert panels in devising practical measures to limit UNITA's access to legitimate diamond markets. Such measures might include a requirement that all diamond-producing countries introduce standardized and credible certificates of origin, and that any parcels of diamonds not possessing valid and verified certificates be subject to forfeiture upon entry to those countries hosting major diamond exchanges.

> Recommendation seven: The expert panels should be invited to provide recommendations on the feasibility of the United Nations appointing a small number of expert monitors at the major diamond exchanges, with the task of identifying and confiscating UNITA diamonds illegally brought to market.

Application of sanctions

16. It was evident, throughout the Chairman's visit that the obligations of Member States with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions were imperfectly understood. For example, several Member States in the region had yet to implement legislation or regulations giving force of law to Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA. The introduction of such legislation would be of use both in and of itself and in the political signal it would convey regarding the importance and authority Governments were prepared to accord to the application of the sanctions within their jurisdiction. In addition, the Chairman encountered evidence that the scope of the existing sanctions against UNITA was insufficiently known and understood.

> Recommendation eight: Member States, including in particular those close to Angola, should take immediate steps to enact legislation or regulations making it a criminal offence, under domestic law, for their citizens or other individuals operating on their territory to violate Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA, and identifying specific legal penalties. The Secretary-General should be invited to provide legal advice to this end, including assisting in the drafting of representative legislation and

regulations, with a view to such legal "templates" being made available as models for the introduction of such legislation and regulations.

Recommendation nine: The Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council should jointly convene a briefing for all Member States on the application of Council-imposed sanctions, to outline the obligation of Member States and to provide advice on how that obligation might best be acquitted.

Recommendation ten: The importance of applying Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA should be highlighted at summit meetings and major ministerial meetings and appropriate reference should be included in any communiqués issued.

Recommendations eleven: Industry associations involving companies active in southern Africa, such as the Washington-based Corporate Council on Africa and the London-based British-Angola Forum, should be encouraged to sensitize their corporate members both to their obligation to respect Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA and to the scope of such measures.

Expert panels

17. Throughout the Chairman's visit interlocutors expressed a willingness to cooperate with the expert panels established by the Council in its resolution 1237 (1999). In particular, the panels' potential to resolve allegations of sanctions violations was both noted and appreciated. The panels will, in addition, offer detailed recommendations on steps which might be taken to enhance Council-imposed sanctions regarding, inter alia, diamonds, petroleum, armaments and funding.

Recommendation twelve: The expert panels should be empowered to commission background studies by research institutes and other bodies possessing specific expertise and information useful to their work.

Recommendation thirteen: The expert panels should be encouraged to identify "best practices" with regard to the application of sanctions. These might include both procedural measures, such as the establishment, by both Botswana and Namibia, of inter-departmental committees to coordinate the application of sanctions against UNITA, and legal procedures, such as the enactment by South Africa of a regulation of foreign military assistance act pertaining to the use of mercenaries.

Recommendation fourteen: The Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries should be invited to contribute to the work of the expert panels.

18. The Council's sanctions against UNITA are not punitive in intention or design but rather are intended to help establish the conditions for a resumption of political dialogue to achieve a durable resolution of the conflict in Angola. The Committee and the Council will, as a matter of course, continue to review UNITA's willingness to engage in political dialogue and calibrate Council-imposed sanctions accordingly.

19. Throughout the visit the individuals with whom the Chairman met indicated that the political will existed to render Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA more effective. The Chairman welcomed the spirit of cooperation and collaboration that was demonstrated in each of the seven countries visited. That determination to give effect to the sanctions will, no doubt, be of great value to the expert panels as they proceed with the next stage in the Council's efforts to implement measures against UNITA.

Appendix I

Relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998)

A. Resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993

The Security Council,

...

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, ...

...

19. Decides further, with a view to prohibiting all sale or supply to the National Union of arms and related matériel and military assistance, as well as petroleum and petroleum products, that all States that prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment for the aforementioned, as well as of petroleum and petroleum products, whether or not originating in their territory, to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify the Members of the United Nations;

20. Calls upon all States, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by an international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of the present resolution;

21. Calls upon States to bring proceedings against persons and entities violating the measures imposed by the present resolution and to impose appropriate penalties;

22. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 24 below;

(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above;

(c) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(d) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(e) To promulgate guidelines that may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 19;

23. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the committee established by paragraph 11 above in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be sought by the committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

...

26. Expresses its readiness to consider the imposition of further measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including, inter alia, trade measures against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and restrictions on the travel of its personnel unless by 1 November 1993 the Secretary-General has reported that an effective ceasefire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola and relevant Security Council resolutions;

...

B. Resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997

The Security Council,

...

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

4. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures:

(a) To prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all senior officials of UNITA and of adult members of their immediate families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 11 (a) below, except those officials necessary for the full functioning of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, the National Assembly, or the Joint Commission, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;

(b) To suspend or cancel all travel documents, visas or residence permits issued to senior UNITA officials and adult members of their immediate families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 11 (a) below, with the exceptions referred to in subparagraph (a) above;

(c) To require the immediate and complete closure of all UNITA offices in their territories;

(d) With a view to prohibiting flights of aircraft by or for UNITA, the supply of any aircraft or aircraft components to UNITA and the insurance, engineering and servicing of UNITA aircraft:

(i) To deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly their territories if it has taken off from or is destined to land at a place in the territory of Angola other than one on a list supplied by the Government of Angola to the Committee pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States;

(ii) To prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, the supply of or making available in any form, any aircraft or aircraft components to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States;

(iii) To prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing, the certification of airworthiness, the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts or the provision or renewal of direct insurance with respect to any aircraft registered in Angola other than those on a list to be provided by the Government of Angola to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States, or with respect to any aircraft which entered the territory of Angola other than through a point of entry included in the list referred to in subparagraph (d) (i) above;

5. Further decides that the measures set out in paragraph 4 above shall not apply to cases of medical emergency or to flights of aircraft carrying food, medicine, or supplies for essential humanitarian needs, as approved in advance by the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993);

6. Urges all States and international and regional organizations to stop travel by their officials and official delegations to the central headquarters of UNITA, except for the purposes of travel to promote the peace process and humanitarian assistance;

...

9. Expresses its readiness to consider the imposition of additional measures, such as trade and financial restrictions, if UNITA does not fully comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and all relevant Security Council resolutions;

10. Calls upon all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of this resolution notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of this resolution, and also calls upon all States to comply strictly with the measures imposed in paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 864 (1993);

11. Requests the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993):

(a) To draw up guidelines expeditiously for the implementation of paragraph 4 of this resolution, including the designation of officials and of adult members of their immediate families whose entry or transit is to be prevented and whose travel documents, visas or residence permits are to be suspended or cancelled in accordance with paragraphs 4 (a) and (b) above;

(b) To give favourable consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in paragraph 5 above;

(c) To report to the Council by 15 November 1997 regarding the actions taken by States to implement the measures set out in paragraph 4 above;

12. Requests Member States having information on flights prohibited in paragraph 4 (d) above to provide this information to the committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) for distribution to Member States;

13. Requests also Member States to provide to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) information on the measures they have adopted to implement the provisions of paragraph 4 above no later than 1 November 1997;

...

C. Resolution 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998

The Security Council,

...

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

11. Decides that all States, except Angola, in which there are funds and financial resources, including any funds derived or generated from property of UNITA as an organization or of senior officials of UNITA or adult members of their immediate families designated pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1127 (1997), shall require all persons and entities within their own territories holding such funds and financial resources to freeze them and ensure that they are not made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of UNITA as an organization or of senior officials of UNITA or adult members of their immediate families designated pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1127 (1997);

12. Decides also that all States shall take the necessary measures:

(a) To prevent all official contacts with the UNITA leadership in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, except for those by representatives of the GURN, of the United Nations and of the Observer States to the Lusaka Protocol;

(b) To prohibit the direct or indirect import from Angola to their territory of all diamonds that are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the GURN;

(c) To prohibit, upon notification by the Chairman of the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to all Member States of guidelines approved by that Committee, the sale or supply to persons or entities in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, by their nationals or from their territory, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of equipment used in mining or mining services;

(d) To prohibit, upon notification by the Chairman of the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to all Member States of guidelines approved by that Committee, the sale or supply to persons or entities in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, by their nationals or from their territory, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of motorized vehicles or watercraft or spare parts for such vehicles, or ground or waterborne transportation services;

13. Decides further that the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) may authorize, on a case-by-case basis, upon a no-objection procedure, exemptions to the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 above for verified medical and humanitarian purposes;

...

15. Expresses its readiness to review the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 above and in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) and terminate them, if the Secretary-General reports at any time that UNITA has fully complied with all its relevant obligations;

16. Expresses also its readiness to consider the imposition of further additional measures if UNITA does not fully comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions;

17. Calls upon all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of this resolution notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of this resolution;

18. Also calls upon all States to implement strictly the measures imposed in paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 864 (1993) and paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997), as well as to comply with paragraph 6 of resolution 1127 (1997);

...

Appendix II

Individuals with whom the Committee Chairman met

Angola

President

Minister of External Relations

Minister of Defence

Minister of Geology and Mines

Diplomatic Adviser to the President

Vice-Minister of Geology and Mines

Vice-Minister of Petroleum

Members of the Administrative Council of the Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola (ENDIAMA)

Representatives of UNITA-Renovada

Officer-in-Charge and members of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)

United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator

Director, United Nations Human Rights Unit

Executive Director, Central Selling Organization, and a representative of De Beers in Angola

Managing Director, Cabinda Gulf Oil (Chevron)

Acting General Manager, Ranger Oil

Members of the diplomatic corps

Botswana

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Minister of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs

Permanent Secretary to the President

Deputy Permanent Secretary to the President (Political Affairs)

Permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Permanent Secretary of Mineral, Energy and Water Affairs

Acting Governor of the Bank of Botswana

Managing Director, Debswana Diamond Company (Pty) Limited

Members of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Implementation of Sanctions against UNITA, including the Acting Commissioner of Police, the Chief Immigration and Citizenship Officer, the Director of Civil Aviation, the Director of the Security Intelligence Service and representatives of the Attorney-General's Chambers and of Customs and Excise

Executive Secretary, Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Minister of State for Interior

Minister of State for External Affairs and International Cooperation

Minister of State for Economy and Industry

Minister of State for Human Rights

Governor of Bas-Congo

Secretary-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Director of Studies, National Security Council

Director (Americas-Asia), Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Representatives of the precious metals committee of the Federation des Entreprises du Congo, Orgadiam and SEDICO/De Beers

Members of the diplomatic corps

Namibia

President

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Chief of Staff of the National Defence Forces

Secretary, Diamond Board

Chief Executive Officer, Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Limited

Members of the inter-ministerial committee on sanctions against UNITA

South Africa

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

Deputy Director-General (Multilateral Affairs), Department of Foreign Affairs

Chief Director, Southern Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs

Director, United Nations Political and Security Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs

Representatives of the Departments of Defence, Intelligence, Minerals and Energy, Safety and Security, and Trade and Industry

Deputy Chief Executive Officer, South African Diamond Board

Chairman, Managing Director and Members of the Board of Directors, De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited

Jan Smuts Professor of International Relations, University of Witwatersrand

Executive Director and members of the research staff, Institute of Security Studies

Zambia

President

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

Deputy Minister of Defence

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs

Director-General, Office of the President (SD)

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Mines and Mineral Development

Deputy Permanent Secretary (Africa, Organization of African Unity, Middle East, Asia and Pacific), Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Deputy Permanent Secretary (Americas, Caribbean, International Organizations), Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Director, Africa and Organization of African Unity, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Members of the diplomatic corps

The Chairman also visited Zambezi and the Chingi border crossing.

Zimbabwe

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Minister of Defence

Permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Permanent Secretary of Mines, Environment and Tourism

Director-General, Central Intelligence Organization, on behalf of the Chairman of the SADC ad hoc committee on Angola

Head, Subregional Bureau for Southern Africa, International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

General Manager, Zimbabwe Defence Industries

Members of the diplomatic corps

Appendix III

Statement issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) on the Chairman's visit*

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)

The Standing Committee of the Political Commission 1999 - Year of Generalized Popular Resistance

The Standing Committee of the Political Commission of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) has been following the diatribe of Robert Fowler, Chairman of the committee on the unjust sanctions that the United Nations decreed against UNITA as from September 1993. In this regard, UNITA issues the following statement:

1. It was not UNITA that broke its work with the representatives of the international community who, through MONUA, were involved in the peace process in Angola.

   It was the Government of Jose Eduardo dos Santos which, from June 1988 to January 1999, completely sabotaged MONUA's mission as contained in the Lusaka Protocol, by:

   1. Categorically and brutally refusing to allow the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, Issa Diallo, to contact Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, President of UNITA; this in disobedience of the United Nations Security Council resolution on this matter;

   2. Cancelling and unilaterally winding up the United Nations mission in Angola in November 1998. This humiliating act is proof of a totally irresponsible and disrespectful attitude towards that organization on the part of Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

2. Let those who have distinguished themselves by their incompetence in facilitating the resolution of the Angolan crisis leave Angolans to work out their own solutions to their problems. The obstinate stand adopted by the United Nations towards UNITA had blinded that international organization to the fact that these sanctions are unjust and excessive.

3. To the Canadian Robert Fowler - UNITA rejects any attempt to lecture Angolans. Do not come to our country with your hands dripping with

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* Unofficial translation from Portuguese provided by the Government of Angola.

the blood of the native people of Canada, the eskimos, whom you murder on a daily basis in your country. Canadians should first of all correct their genocidal stance.

Bailundo, 14 May 1999
The Standing Committee